

Amendments to the Drawings:

Please replace sheet 4 of the drawings with the attached replacement sheet 4. The replacement sheet incorporates the desired changes in the drawings, and the sheet includes all of the figures that appeared on the immediately prior version of that sheet.

Attachment: One (1) Replacement Sheet

Remarks:

Prior to entry of the present amendments, claims 1-52 remained pending in the present application. No claims have been added. No claims have been withdrawn. Claim 38 has been cancelled without prejudice. Claims 1-37 and 39-52 thus remain pending. Applicants request reconsideration of the rejected claims under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111.

Amendments to the Specification

Applicants initially note that the Examiner has correctly pointed out that on page 9, line 16, the reference numeral 36 following “resultant color image” should instead be reference numeral 40. The Examiner also correctly notes that “angle ?”, on page 13, line 14, should instead be “angle θ .“ Appropriate correction has been made.

Amendments to the Drawings

Applicants also note that the drawings are objected to because Fig. 4, step 316 is labeled “CONVERT PRIMARY PRESERVED IMAGE FROM INTERMEDIATE COLOR SPACE TO PRINTING COLOR SPACE”. As noted by the Examiner, step 316 should instead be labeled “CONVERT PRIMARY PRESERVED IMAGE FROM **Presentation** COLOR SPACE TO PRINTING COLOR SPACE”. Appropriate correction has been made.

Formal Matters

Claim 38 stands rejected under 35 USC §112, paragraph 2, as being indefinite. In particular, the Examiner notes that claim 38 recites “image device”, for which there is insufficient antecedent basis. Claim 38 has been cancelled without prejudice, thus rendering the rejection under 35 USC §112, paragraph 2 moot.

Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-35 and 47-52 stand rejected based on Zandee et al. (US 5,872,895), either alone, or in combination with Sakuyama et al. (US 6,226,011), Schweid et al. (US 6,529,291), Bares (US Pub No. 2002/0075491) and/or Kuwata (US Pub No. 2002/0027603). Claims 37-46 stand rejected as being anticipated by Kuwata et al. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

Claim Rejections Based on Kuwata et al.

Claims 37-46 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Kuwata et al. Claims 47-52 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee et al. in view of Schweid et al., and further in view of Kuwata et al.

Applicants note, however, that Kuwata et al. has an effective date of August 30, 2001, a date after applicants' invention. Applicants thus are submitting a Declaration under §1.131, demonstrating their invention prior to August 30, 2001. Kuwata et al. thus is rendered unavailable as prior art.

For at least the foregoing reason, the rejections of claims 37 and 39-52 under 35 USC §102(e) and 35 USC §103(a) based on Kuwata et al. should be withdrawn. Claims 37 and 39-52 thus are in allowable form. Claim 38 has been cancelled without prejudice, as noted above.

Claim Rejections Based on Bares et al.

Claims 13, 15, 31 and 33 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee et al. in view of Schweid et al. and further in view of Bares.

Applicants note, however, that Bares has an effective date of December 15, 2000, a date after applicants' invention. Applicants aforementioned Declaration

under §1.131 thus is referenced, which demonstrates their invention prior to December 15, 2000. Bares thus is rendered unavailable as prior art.

For at least the foregoing reason, the rejections of claims 13, 15, 31 and 33 under 35 USC §103(a) based on Bares should be withdrawn. Claims 13, 15, 31 and 33 thus are in allowable form.

Claim Rejections Based on Zandee et al.

Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 19, 20, 21, and 23 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Zandee et al. Claims 4 and 22 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee et al. in view of Sakuyama et al. Claims 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 30 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee et al. in view of Schweid et al. Claims 9, 16, 17, 18, 27, 34, 35, 36 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee et al. in view of Schweid et al., and further in view of Sakuyama et al. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Rejection of Claims 1-3, 5, 19-21, and 23 under 35 USC § 102(b)

As noted, claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 19, 20, 21, and 23 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Zandee et al. Zandee et al. relates to a "method for object based color matching when printing color documents" (see, Abstract). More specifically, Zandee et al. concerns using different rendering intents to apply different color matching routines. Such rendering intents are determined based on object type, such as "business graphics objects" or "photographic objects".

As amended, claim 1 recites a method of mapping a color in a color image, wherein the method includes: receiving the color from the image device; determining whether the received color is to be preserved; converting the received color from the

presentation color space to the destination color space using a default profile if it is determined that the received color is to be preserved; and converting the received color from the presentation color space to the destination color space using a device-specific profile absent a determination that the received color is to be preserved. Claim 19 recites a storage medium having instructions executable to perform steps of: receiving a color in a presentation color space from an image device; determining whether the received color is to be preserved; converting the received color to a destination color space using a default profile if it is determined that the received color is to be preserved; and converting the received color to the destination color space using a device-specific profile absent a determination that the received color is to be preserved.

Zandee et al. does not disclose or suggest converting a received color from the presentation color space to the destination color space “using a default profile if it is determined that the received color is to be preserved” and “using a device-specific profile absent a determination that the received color is to be preserved.” In fact, Zandee et al. does not even determine whether a received color is to be preserved. Zandee et al. merely maps colors based on a specified “rendering intent.” There is no need for such a determination in Zandee et al. since all colors of an image are mapped in accordance with the rendering intent once that rendering intent is specified.

In view of the foregoing, Zandee et al. does not anticipate claim 1 or claim 9 under 35 USC §102(b), and the rejection such claims should thus be withdrawn. Accordingly, inasmuch as claims 2, 3, and 5 depend from claim 1, and claims 20, 21 and 23 depend from claim 19, these claims are allowable for at least the same reasons

as claims 1 and 19, respectively. The rejection of claims 2, 3, 5, 20, 21 and 23 under 35 USC §102(b) based on Zandee et al. thus also should be withdrawn.

Rejection of claims 4 and 22 under 35 USC § 103(a)

Claims 4 and 22 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee et al. in view of Sakuyama et al. As indicated above, Zandee et al. discloses a method for object based color matching using different rendering intents to apply different color matching routines. Sakuyama et al. discloses a color conversion method wherein color may be converted through an intermediate XYZ color space.

Claims 4 and 22 depend from claims 1 and 19, respectively. Neither Zandee et al., nor Sakuyama et al., disclose or suggest converting a received color from the presentation color space to the destination color space “using a default profile if it is determined that the received color is to be preserved” and “using a device-specific profile absent a determination that the received color is to be preserved,” as recited in claims 1 and 19. In fact, neither reference even discloses determining whether a received color is to be preserved, also disclosed in claims 1 and 19..

Claims 4 and 22 thus are allowable over Zandee et al. in view of Sakuyama et al., and the rejection of claims 4 and 22 under 35 USC §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Rejection of claims 6-8, 10-12, 24-26 & 28-30 under 35 USC 103(a)

Claims 6-8, 10-12, 24-26 & 28-30 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee in view of Schweid. Zandee et al. concerns a method for object based color matching using different rendering intents to apply different color matching routines. Schwied relates to a color conversion table, a tone reproduction curve (TRC) table, and a weighting function used to produce a smooth

transition from full color to monochrome when converting from CMY color space to CMYK color space.

Amended claim 6 recites a method of mapping an initial-formatted color produced by an image device in a presentation color space to a destination color space. Claim 24 recites a storage medium readable by a computer having embodied therein a program of instructions executable by the computer. Both call for: receiving an initial-formatted color in a presentation color space from an image device; converting the initial-format color from the presentation color space to a destination color space using a device-specific profile to produce a device-formatted color; converting the initial-formatted color from the presentation color space to the destination color space using a default profile to produce a default-formatted color, the default profile being adapted to preserve primary colors of the presentation color space; and producing a resultant color in the destination color space by weighted combination of the device-formatted color with the default-formatted color.

Neither Zandee et al., Schwied et al., or any combination thereof, discloses a default profile adapted to preserve primary colors of the presentation color space. Furthermore, neither Zandee et al., Schwied et al., nor any combination thereof, disclose weighted combination of a device-formatted color with a default-formatted color. The Examiner specifically recognizes the latter with respect to Zandee et al. Regarding Schweid et al., while Schweid et al. does disclose a weighting function, it does not disclose weighted combination of a device-formatted color with a default-formatted color, as recited in claims 6 and 24. In fact, Schweid et al. discloses a weighting function used only in the printer color space, not in the destination color space, as recited in claims 6 and 24.

For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 6 and 24 thus are allowable over Zandee et al. in view of Schweid et al., and the rejection of claims 6 and 24 under 35 USC §103(a) should be withdrawn. Claims 7, 8 and 10-12 depend from claim 6, and claims 25, 26 and 28-30 depend from claim 24. Accordingly, claims 7, 8, 10-12, 25, 26 and 28-30 are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 6 and 24. Claims 7, 8, 10-12, 25, 26 and 28-30 thus also should be allowed.

Rejection of claims 9, 16-18, 27 & 34-36 under 35 USC § 103(a)

Claims 9, 16-18, 27 and 34-36 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zandee et al. in view of Schweid et al., and further in view of Sakuyama et al. These claims all depend from independent claims 6 and 24.

As discussed above, neither Zandee et al. nor Schweid et al., either separately or in combination, discloses each feature of claim 6 (or claim 24). Specifically, neither discloses or suggests a default profile adapted to preserve primary colors of the presentation color space. Sakuyama et al. similarly fails in this regard. In fact, none of the cited references, alone or in combination, disclose preservation of any color. Zandee et al. discloses mapping colors based on a “rendering intent,” which is determined by the object mapped, not the color mapped. Schweid et al. discloses differentially mapping color and neutral components of an image. Sakuyama et al. discloses mapping via an intermediate color space.

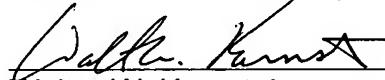
For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 9, 16-18, 27 and 34-36 are allowable over Zandee et al., Schweid et al., and Sakuyama et al., and the rejection of such claims under 35 USC § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

Conclusion

Applicants believe that this application is now in condition for allowance, in view of the above amendments and remarks. Accordingly, applicants respectfully request that the Examiner issue a Notice of Allowability covering the pending claims. If the Examiner has any questions, or if a telephone interview would in any way advance prosecution of the application, please contact the undersigned attorney of record.

Respectfully submitted,

KOLISCH HARTWELL, P.C.



Walter W. Karnstein
Registration No. 35,565
520 S.W. Yamhill Street, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97204
Telephone: (503) 224-6655
Facsimile: (503) 295-6679
Attorney for Applicants

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 on September 12, 2005.



Christie A. Doolittle